DON'T TRIFLE WITH YOUR EYESIGHT!

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-are given especial care. CROSS EYES recti- * * * * * * fied-made straight without an operation by fit- * * * * * * ting the proper spectacles in time.

All glasses fitted by Dr. Donahay positively * * * * \$ GUARAÑTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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EYEGLASSES ON CREDIT

-if you want it. We offer you the same privilege * * in our Optical Department that we do in our Jew- * * * * elry Department—a little down and a little each * * * *

Castelberg's Nat'l Jewelry Co.,

1103 Pa. Ave .-- Next to Star Office. Established 1846.

LAND MONEY CANNOT BUY.

Trinity Corporation and Its Property on Broadway. From the Church Investor.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, said to a reporter for The Church Economist recently that many offers had been made to the Trinity corporation to purchase the old St. Paul's churchyard on Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey streets, for business purposes. Several years ago the stock exchange tried to buy it, and more recently a great railroad corporation made advances for the property. "But it will not be sold," said Dr. Dix, "at least not while the persons now in control of Trinity's affairs are alive. No valuation in unitars and cents has ever been placed on this property. It is prized and guarded from a sentiment of reverence

This remark of the distinguished rector of Trinity is significant in view of the suggestion advanced at a recent assembling of clergymen in this city that "if Trinity would dispose of some of its valuable unproductive property it would be enabled to enlarge its field of usefulness," especialby in the matter of helping other churches.

More than sixty Protestant Episcopal churches in this country have received financial aid from Trinity corporation, and It has come to be regarded as quite the proper thing that whenever a church of that denomination runs into dent it shall turn to Trinity for help. Trinity's income is believed to be \$500,000 a year, and a large proportion of that amount goes in armities to other churches, and to educa-

It has always been the custom of Trinity churches by carrying a mortgage on the property without interest. For Illustration. small Episcopalian congregation buys or uites a church worth \$30,000. The members are able to pay perhaps two-thirds of that amount down. Trinity comes to their relief by advancing the necessary \$10,000 and taking a mortgage, en which, how-ever, the rich corporation never exacts in-terest. The lien is recorded only in order to preserve Trinity's equity in the property case its use for church purposes ceases. The fact that there are so many poor churches in need of financial aid is probably responsible for the renewal of the suggestion that Trinity might greatly increase its revenues by putling the historic and valuable block occupied by St. Paul's to some commercial use. The city assessors in placing a pro forma valuation upon that particular piece of property made an esti-mate of \$1,750,000. It would probably bring much more than that at an open sale. Trin ity Church and churchyard, opposite the head of Wall street on Broadway, is valued by the city officials at \$4,000,000. That makes nearly \$6,000,000 of unproductive property in the financial center of the metropolis.

MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Areas of Disease Which Can Be

Clearly Indicated on the Map. From the Saturday Review.

It is common knowledge that diseases have as a rule their local habitations. Some, like tropical animals and plants, live only in the tropics; some, like consumption, are gradually spreading over the whole earth; others, like leprosy and smallpox, are gradually becoming limited in their distribution, and may actually be tending toward extinction. Again, there are regions to which diseases have never reached. On the summits of high mountain ranges and in the circumpolar snowfields the earth and healthy land become fatal here, and those air and water are as barren of the microbes of disease as they are of animal life. Without question, if Nansen and his companion had been exposed to the same hardships and the same unsanitary conditions in these islands, the lowered vitality of their bodies certainly would have been unable to resist the continual bombardment of germs to which we all are subjected. In a country like Britain, thickly populated for many centuries, and with the freest circulation of population, it cannot be doubted that every variety of surface conhe doubted that every yard of surface con-tains the germs of the more common dis-eases; and the native of some newer land, brought over here, fails a victim to our plague-stricken soil. By generations of a highly resistant to our native diseases, just as the Gold Coast natives are less suscep-tible than we are to their own local dis-eases. But we are not fully protected, and catter and consumption, two of our com-mon scourges, still take a large annual tell. It may be assumed that both are due to micro-organisms, the microbe of sumption being well known, that of can-cer being as yet only suspected. Probably no inhabitant of Britain escapes infection by the canter organism; certainly none es-cape infection by the microbe of tubercie. Mest of us, fortunately, result the intruders,

and are unaffected by the disease.

A strikingly interesting result becomes A strikingly interesting result becomes plain when the incidence of fatal case is plotted out on a map. The usual method is to color the districts with different shades, agreeding to their rates of mortality. Blue is chosen for high mortalities, red for low the districts with different shades, agreed to Ninth street instead of the carried to Ninth street instead of t plain when the incidence of fatal case is plotted out on a map. The usual method is to color the districts with different shades, according to their rates of mortality. Blue is chosen for high mortalities, red for low mortalities, the deepest blue showing the highest and the deepest red the lowest rate. When two maps colored in this way for cancer and consumption are compared, it is at once evident that the incidence of the diseases is not capticious; the shades the diseases is not capticious; the shades

. do not form a meaningless patchwork, but do not form a meaningless patchwork, but show at the first glance a strikingly regular distribution. The one map forms almost exactly a complement of the other. The deep blue of cancer high mortality coincides with the deep red of consumption low mortality. Where the consumption mortality is highest that from cancer is lowest, and, on the whole, there is a similar inverse correspondence between intermediate rates of mortality.

When the mortality maps are compared with a good physical map, it may be seen

when the mortality maps are compared with a good physical map, it may be seen that the structural features of the country are in direct relation to the death rates. The deep blue of cancer high mortality prevails in low-lying, well-protected river valleys, where fully formed rivers flow down to the see between levels are related. to the sea between low banks, cutting their way through beds of clay and recent allu-vial soil: in fact, where seasonal floods are frequent and strong sea winds rarely flush out the protected valleys, there cancer prevalls and finds its fattest harvest. The lower courses of the greater rivers from the Tweed to the Thames and from the Stour to the Tamar, the rivers of North Devon, the Severn and Dee are all thickly set with the blue cancer petables. set with the blue cancer patches. On the other hand, the lowest mortality groups occur on high upland downs, along the watersheds, and especially where ridges of limestone rock rear themselves above the surrounding country. In the sheltered valleys where leys where cancer prevails, notwithstand-ing the dampness and periodical flooding, the very lowest mortality rates from consumption occur. Inland from the low fore-shores and high above the protected val-leys, wherever strong sea winds prevail, and along the lofty ridges like that forming the backbone of Wales, the blue of consumption high mortality is to be found. Not dampness, but exposure, seems to be

the exciting physical cause.

Although the contrast between consumption and cancer is too striking to be purely a coincidence, it cannot be said that enough is known to explain it by ultimate causes. The therapeutic value of exposure to constant supplies of pure air is evident enough in all diseases that affect the general vitality of the body. It is more than probable that the low cancer mortality in the exposed districts is due partly to the better hygienic conditions that prevail in them. The pulse of life beats more slowly, and every bodily and mental activity is feebler on the sodden soil of the dull val-leys where cancer rules. But we do not know how cancer gets from patient to patient, nor if its organism has become purely parasitic on the bodies of animals. No doubt, all the microbes of disease were at one time harmless vegetables, living an idyllic life in the mud. Some of them are still able to maintain an existence outsid the bodies of their victims, and the rela-tion of cancer to clay soils and flooded districts suggests that it may not yet have reached a purely parasitic stage. Other and more specialized microbes apparently have lost their primitive capacity to live a free life, and their specialization is preparing the way for their extinction. If the microbes die unless they reach quickly another living host, isolation of infected cases, carried out thoroughly, will ulti-The prevalence of consumption in the

mately rid us of their existence. otherwise healthiest districts is an accident of our contaminated land. On lofty Alpine summits, or where the sea winds sweep across the decks of ocean vessels, or on the desert wind-blown sierras, peo-ple are not struck down with consumption, and even those already affected, they are nearly at death's door, find new health in the keen air. But our own land is full of the plague; the winds elsewhere healing, bring with them new seeds of disease. The slightest chill or the tickling of a delicate lung with salt air prepares the way for the omnipresent parasite. Colds that would vanish in a night in a

microbe fall victims to an exposure that in Passengers and Their Rights.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: I would really like to know if the passengers of the Metropolitan railroad line have any rights which that road feels bound to respect. If they have, I am free to say I haven't discovered them. At 1 o'clock this afternoon I took the car at G street, paid my fare, and in due time received a transfer for the herdic. At the corner of H and 14th two passengers stood, signaling the car. The car went on without stopping until it reached 15th street. At the junction it did not stop. and, though the conductor rang the bell, the motorman kept on his way until he reached 16th street. There the car stopped and three warm and wrathful women toiled back to the junction. The herdic which stood waiting when the car ought to have stopped was by this time almost out of sight. Returning at 2 o'clock, the her-dic was well filled, and after it stopped and the passengers had alighted a Georgetown car went by, barely slackened speed, and then went on without a single herdic pas-

LICENSES TO MARRY

Obstacles in the Way of Love-Sick

THIS CITY IS QUITE A GRETNA GREEN

Curious Dramas That Are Enacted in the Clerk's Office.

THE TIME-WORN JOKE

Clerk Meigs of the District Supreme Court office has been engaged in the amiable business of licensing folks to marry for one year longer than the period usually accounted a generation. His round, clerkly handwriting began to appear on marriage Heenses in the summer of 1863, and he has been sending forth radiant youths and maidens from his office into a smiling world ever since. The flushed young folks who, in what seems the far time when Mr. Melgs first took up the potential pen of marriage license clerk, passed beneath the lintel of his office door, tightly clutching their solemn, quaint documents of old English legal verbiage to hold them safe, and peering wistfully into the future, are now, those of them who still tread the world, elderly, time-mellowed men and women, whose pleasures and solace consist more largely in retrospection than in anticipation.

"During the past few years," says Clerk Meigs, "I have issued hundreds of licenses to marry to the sons and daughters of the young people who came to me on the same mission as far back as when the result of the war was still in doubt, and it certainly makes me feel as if I were getting along in years a bit when these strapping young fellows, many of them looking just like their fathers, with whom I used to play shinny and base ball, and these pretty young women, duplicates of their just-aspretty mothers (as I remember 'em), come sidling up to this desk for their permits to get married; it surely makes me feel like I 'ain't quite so young as I used to be.' "

The average number of marriage lienages." The average number of marriage licenses issued a year when Mr. Meigs began filling out the blanks, thirty-four years ago, was about 1,500. For the past half decade the average number has been something more than 3,000.

A Time-Worn Joke.

"Old photographers have often told me," said Clerk Meigs to a Star reporter the other day, "that at length, after the lapse of a sufficient number of years, they find they can no longer extract amusement from the prodigiously funny remarks their sitters invariably feel called upon to make in facing the camera: I guess I'll break your lens,' or 'I'd rather have a tooth pulled than have my picture taken,' for instance. Well, these photographer friends of mine have my profound sympathy. Sev-eral times a day for the past thirty-four years I have been compelled to assume a ghastly, mirthless smile when humorous young men have walked up to this desk for their marriage licenses with the re-mark, 'I want to get hung.' That's the invariable, eternal phrase—'I want to get hung. Nine-tenths of the young fellows who exude the remark fairly beam with their own originality, and some of them look quite aggrieved when I do not slap my

thigh and plunge into hysterical merri-ment over the joke; for how can they know that this joke was superannuated and de-crepit long years before they knew the effulgence of the sun?

'Odd experiences here? Oh, yes, thou-sands of them. This office has always been more or less a panorama of comedy, tragedy, and pathos. Washington has al-ways been a good deal of a Gretna Green, and I have had a moderately good chance and I have had a moderately good chance to observe the complications into which eloping young people plunge themselves. We get most of our elopers here from Virginia, the Marylan I elopers make for Bal-timore to get themselves married. Times without number I have been in the ver act of filling out marriage licenses for young folks who have eloped from the surrounding country when one or both of the girl's parents, generally the father alone, turned up in this office in various stages of sanguinary hostility. In nine cases out of ten of inis sort, however, the the issuance of the license. If a young man and woman are old enough to get married, and there is on their sworn state-ments no other obstacle in the way of their marriage, they are going to get their marriage license in this office if all the young woman's people down to her forty second male cousins are lined up here with bludgeons and blunderbusses. There is no way to stop it without one of the girl's men folks kills her beau right on the spot and this don't happen, for, as a general thing, when the girl's objecting folks see that the thing is bound to go through with out a hitch they cave, as the saying runs, and make the best of it, as they ought

to do in the first place.

A Question of Age. "It has frequently happened that irate fathers have loomed up in here in the wake of eloping couples just as I was about to issue the licenses, and, in order to stop the thing, they have selemnly declared to me that their daughters were under eightteen years of age, only to be routed, horse, foot and artillery, by the would-be bride groom's producing a sworn statement, duly aled and witnessed, having been procured before the elopement was undertaken, prov ing the girl to be of the legal age to mar-ry; which goes to show that the young man of this era who elopes to get married to the girl he wants has got a whole lot of wisdom and craftiness in his day and genera-

"During the past ten years the marriages of dozens of eloping couples have been per-formed here in the city hall right under the eyes of fathers and brothers who have stormed in here athirst for the bridegroom's blood-for we send out and get a ministe to tie the knots when the young people ask us to do so. I very often receive letters, especially around the holiday season, from nen and women who eloped from adjoin-ing states and got marriage licenses from me years ago, telling me of the peace and happiness that has followed their matrimonial ventures; and for my part I can' a high noon affair in a church, with weet ing mothers, soft organ music, rice, old shoes, and all the rest of it. "The modification of the District mar-

riage laws last year has nad some odd re-sults. For instance, one of the require-ments of that law is that ministers, in order to perform a legal marriage ceremony must obtain from the Supreme Court a cer-tificate empowering them to tie matrimonial knots. Now, there still remains in the hial knots. Now, there still remains in the District of Columbia a considerable number of ministers who have not heard of this provision of the marriage law, and who, not having procured their certificates, are no more entitled to perform a marriage ceremony that will stand in law then the driver of a street swapper. than the driver of a street sweeper. Some of these ministers are still officiating at marriages, however, and thereby compelling numbers of young folks hereabouts to go through the marriage ceremony to go through the marriage ceremony twice, their first marriage having been nul twice, their first marriage having been null and void on account of the lack of information on the part of the minister originally marrying them. The way they find out they are not properly married is this: A part of the marriage license tolder is a blank to be filled out by the minister performing a marriage, on which he certifies that he has officiated at the ceremony, and returns the blank to this office, where it is filed away as part of the records. We go over these returns very carefully, especially since the new marriage law has been in force, for the purpose of ascertaining if the ministers who have tied the knots have compiled with the law and taken out certificates empowering them to perform marriages. When we find that they have not done so we communicate with them, informing them of the treather them. not done so we communicate with them, informing them of the trouble they have

again right away, as of course they should do. Only Good Here.

"Another quite common error, both or the part of young folks who obtain licenses and the ministers who marry them, is that a District of Columbia matrimonial permit is good for a marriage performed outside the District—which it certainly is not. Yet numbers of persons take the licenses which they procure from me to places outside the District, generally in Maryland and Virginia, and get themselves married—as they suppose—upon them. As a matter of fact suppose—upon them. As a matter of fact, such persons are not married at all. You can't go to the other end of the Long bridge and get yourself legally married on a marriage license issued in the District of Columbia.

"The provision in the new law that for-bids the issuance of a marriage license to aliens unless such aliens procure from their counfries' representatives in Washington certificates setting forth the applicants' eligibility to marry has proven itself a good deal of a nuisance for all hands. The reason this clause was inserted in the new law was that there were a number of cases wherein allens married American women here and often married American women here, and, after marrying them, deserted them and returned to their own countries where they repudiated their American mar riages upon the ground that they were not made in compliance with the marriage laws of their own lands; the clause was therefore designed for the protection of American women who married aliens. The theory in inserting the provision that theory in inserting the provision that aliens, in order to procure marriage licenses here, must first obtain the certificate of eligibility from their diplomatic representatives was that such certificates would virtually make the marriages thus entered into as good in law in the countries from which the aliens hailed as in the United States. Whether this theory is sound or not. I don't know, but on the face of it it not, I don't know, but on the face of it it seems foolish enough. For instance, how is an ambassador who grants such a certificate to know that the alien from his country to whom he grants it hasn't a baker's dozen of wives scattered all over Europe, Asia, Africa and America? Some of the European representatives here, not-ably the German ambassador, are exceedingly careful in this respect, and often go to the pains of making careful inquiries as to their matrimony-hungry countrymen's entecedents in the old country before the will grant the certificates; but others of the diplomats grant the certificates perfunc torily; and it certainly seems doubtful if a marriage of this sort would hold any more water across the sea than the marriage of an alien and an American made before the

Did Not Know Her.

new law went into force.

"The swell young man who is about to be married here sends his best man down for the license. 'I want a marriage license,' the best man usually says at the start-off. 'For yourself?' I ask him. 'Not much! Well, I guess not! Catch me! is what he usually replies, and I am particular to cast these remarks up to the best man when he turns up, as he very often does, about six months later, for a mar-riage license for himself. Then he looks sheepish, grins, and wriggles out of it or the ground that 'he didn't know her then. "It is not common nowadays, as it used to be, for the bride-to-be to accompany her young man when he comes here after the icense. Once in a while, however, a lady of great apparent mental strength, con-siderable uncertainty as to age, and a heap of hardness of feature, drags a passive little man in here, and straightway be-comes the whole thing herself in so far as comes the whole thing herself in so far as answering all questions is concerned. In these cases it is the lady who digs up the dollar for the license; and the man 'isn't saying a word' during all the proceedings. Speaking of the dollar for the license, when I first began to issue marriage licenses here the cost of line of them was 66.2-3 cents. Just why it was placed at this figure I was never able, to find out. Sometimes I would give the applicant the benefit of the fraction of a cent, and at others I would take the fit dens myself. fit of the fraction of a cent, and at others would take the 67 cents myself.

Curious Incidents. "Colored men often some here for marriage licenses without knowing the names of the girls they want to marry-a positive act. 'What's the young woman's name?' I asked a good-natured big darkey from Culpeper county, Nirginia, the other day. 'Huh name's Lily,' he said. 'But her surname—her last name?', said I. He looked stupefied. 'Lily's all de name I know,' he said. I sent him away to get his sweetheart's full name'd but he hasn't got back yet. Numbers of people, both black and white, don't know their dwn ages when they come here for 'licenses, and have to be sent away to make 'careful investigation. e sent away to make careful investiga

tions on that subject.

"During the past year I have issued numerous marriage licenses to George Washington, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Napoleon Bonaparte, Lafayette Johnson, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamil-ton, and several scores of the 'namesakes' (all cclored) of great and famous person-

ages of this and other lands.

"A very well-known young Washington man, who was married in April, neglected to get his license until an hour before the ceremony—it was a fancy church wedding —was to come off. The neglect occurred to aim just before he started to dress for his wedding. He raced down the steps of his parents' house, straddled his bicycle at a ound, and began to scorch for this office The young fellow explained to the bicycle cop that he was racing for his marriage license, but that didn't impress the scoreher-hunter at all. Then the young fellow got mad, and gave the officer some pretty warm talk. He was arrested for scorching and for disorderly conduct be-sides. He left collateral for both charges at the first precinct station, came here and got his license, went home and jumped into his dress clothes, and appeared at the church just in the nick of time, cool as a cucumber. He forfeited the collateral.'

FOREIGN CYCLE NOTES

An English paper says that "sixty is an ordinary gear for a man; it is rather high for a woman." This is a view not likely to be indorsed in Chicago, where a whee geared below sixty-eight is a rarity.

A news item from the City of Mexico states that the city council has passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of a bicycle inspector. The inspector's duty will be to see that owners of bicycles have their wheels registered and pay their bicycle tax. He will receive a salary of \$40 per month for his services.

The weight of American road wheels

averages from twenty to twenty-four pounds, while the same style of English wheels runs from twenty-four to thirty pounds. When an English visitor to this country was told that an American bicycle weighing twenty pounds has supported sixteen men, whose average weight was 130 pounds, he expressed doubt, but a practical illustration convinced him. The Englishman stated that it was something the best bicycle makers of Europe did not try. bicycle makers of Europe did not try.

The rage for bicycle polo has caught the fancy of the English, and the use of the wheel is regarded as equally feasible as a pony for the sport. At has only been recently that an Irish member of parliament followed the hounds did a bicycle and secured the brush, and since then the bicycle is not looked upon with disdain by those connected with this sport.

In order to advertise himself, Manuel Garcia, a Mexican torgador, endeavored to

connected with this sport:

In order to advertise himself, Manuel Garcia, a Mexican toreador, endeavored to enter a buil fight an has wheel and kill the animal while in the saddle. He advertised the fact, and a large crowd turned out to witness the sport. The bicycle could not be so easily maneuvered, and before the toreador knew it, the horses of the buil locked in the wheels of the bicycle, and wheel and rider were hurled, over fifty feet away. Manuel will not essay the feat again.

The Scandinavians have taken to the use of the wheel in carnet, and in Norway, Sweden and Denmark the riding population has increased worderfully. According to a trade paper, the streets of Copenhagen fairly swarm with bicycle riders from the highest to the lowest classes. The people bees the wheel because it saves time and affords them much preasure:

We wish we could reproduce for our readers' amusement some of the extraordinary shapes in handlebars which we have seen in America, says the Queen, an English paper. Truly, there is a perfect crase here for eccentric devices for this important part of the machines. The majority of the steady-going riders affect the upturned variety which is so fashionable in England, but it is among the scorching fraternity that the extraordinary freaks are seen, most of them designed to bring the rider variety which is so fashionable in England, but it is among the scorching fraternity that the extraordinary freaks are seen, most of them designed to bring the rider into the most approved humpbacked position. One machine which we saw in Philadelphia had the finallies dropped downward more than a foot, so that the wondered if the rider had arms the a gorilla. Such absurdities are really marks of the novice. No really capable rider, be he racer or roadster, ever uses such things.

JUBILEE AFTERMATH

Some Heartburnings Follow the Wake of England's Great Event.

POLITICIANS AND TRADESMEN SORE

Liberals Say They Were Ignored; Latter Could Not Sell Goods.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

LONDON, June 26.-After the jubilee festivities there has been a deluge of grumbles, begun by the speculators, who, almost without exception, have lost money owing to their foolishness in demanding fortunes for seats. Then, the caterers did not find the crowd as hungry and thirsty as they considered the people ought to have been; the tradesmen found that the jubilee visitors could not buy to any great extent, as it took almost all their savings to see the show, and there has been considerable grumbling on the subject of the jubilee honors. The men whose names have been left out of the list are notably liberal politicians and former ministers, who declare that the honors were given on the strictest party lines. With the exception of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, no former liberal minister was invited to be present at the ceremony before St. Paul's Cathedral, and the members of the house of commons, who arrived too late at Buckingham palace to be in the audience, de-clare the queen should have waited for them. The charitable societies women think that the Princess of Wales' dinner to the poor was a kindly thought; but, they claim it was a mistaken idea and that the money had better been given to the societies dealing habitually with this work. An Undertaker's Forethought.

An undertaker got ready a thousand coffins, and no one needed them. The temperance people are wildly raving at beer being given to the outcast poor, and there are thousands of complaints, based upon jealousy, that everybody could not get a front seat at a favored place and at everything. All this accords with the faded glory of the dismantled line of route. The only apparently happy jubileers are the carpenters, who have made, for them, small fortunes at wages of three shillings

n hour.
The queen has already received a small museum of costly presents and many more are on their way to her majesty. Whatever form they take, most of these gifts are studded with gems. The present of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children is a large diamond brooch with a unlike incomplete and their children is a large diamond brooch with a jubice inscription, and that of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Con-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princers Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Albany is a long chain of diamond links, also jubilee inscribed. The Cingalese sent an address in an increase and gold coaket increased with in an ivory and gold casket incrusted with 680 gems, and all the chiefs of India are

Americans Much in Evidence.

Americans were much in evidence at the jubilee precession. Mrs. Bradley Martin, dressed in blue, was at the Bachelors' Club; Mr. William Waldorf Astor, with a large party, was at Lord Normanton's house on Pall Mall, Lady William Beresford entertained a large luncheon party and Mrs. John W. Mackay received a few and Mrs. John W. Mackay received a few intimate friends. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and a number of others, including Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter and Mrs. Ronalds, was at Clarence House. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the United States special envoy, gave a luncheon to a party after the procession, as did Mrs. John Hay, wife of the United States ambassador. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain went to all the functions. At St. Paul's Cathedral she wore a very attractive costume of light green silk, and Mrs. George N. Curzon was

Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, who, with Mrs. Howard Kingscote, has taken Warwick House, St. James', gave a large concert on Monday. The house was draped with white roses and orchids in American profusion. The Winnipeg oarsmen who are to take part in the Henley regarta viewed the procession from the Cambridge inclosure, and returned to Henley in time to take a spin over the course. They have taken quarters at the Manor Farm, and are delighted with the hospitality shown to them on all sides. They say the Britishers cannot do enough to make things pleasant for them. They rowed over the full course on Thursfor the first time, in good time and

James Ten Eyek on Hand.

with plenty of power.

Mr. James Ten Eyck, jr., the Massachusetts oarsman, was out on Thursday in his new Clasper boat, with which he is much pleased. The American sculler has made a good impression upon experts at Henley.

Vanity Fair's cartoon for the current veek is Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador, who thus joins the "gallery of the most famous men of the day." After a flattering notice of Colorei

"gallery of the most day." After a flattering notice of Colorer Hay as a journalist, poet, author, soldier and diplomat, Vanity Fair concludes:

He has a wife and charming daughter, who have immediately taken places in London society. Altogether, he is quite a continued American who can talk exceedingly well. He is a kindly, rather serious, po-lite, good natured gentleman, who speaks with a slight accent when warmed to the

There is considerable comment at the Canadian premier, Wilfred Laurier, accepting a knighthood after repeatedly declinin the case of Canadian premiers. It is un-derstood that his acceptance was due to the personal urging of Queen Victoria, who specially desired to honor the representative of the Dominion of Canada. It is expected that before the Canadian premier leaves England he and the secre-tary of state for the colonles, Mr. Joseph

Chamberlain, will finally settle the Cana-dian copyright question. Prince Charles to Be Honored. Prince Charles of Denmark, husband of Princess Maud of Wales, who is an officer in the Danish navy, will shortly receive an appointment in the British navy. This is due to the influence of Princess Maud, who prefers to live in England and among her own people.

The Prince of Wales has started a new type of hat, based on the model of the fluffy beaver, with broad, curled brim of

many years ago.

The design for the monument to be erected to the late Lord Leighton in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the late president of the Royal Academy is buried, has been submitted to the Prince of Wales and approved by his royal highness. The memorial is to be in the form of an altar fromh supported by emblematic figures. tomb, supported by emblematic figures, and will be executed by Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A. The committee, of which the Prince of Wales is chairman, announce that the monument will cost £2,500, of which amount all but £100 has been subscribed. New Yacht for the Queen.

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"The dependable store." | "The dependable store."

GOLDENBERG'S.

An unprecedented sale of cotton dress stuffs.

The purchase we've just made of dainty, pretty wash stuffs and the prices we paid for them enable us to inaugurate Monday morning a sale which for values offered will be far beyond all memory. The purchase comes direct from the importer and consists of full pieces, the cleanest, most perfect and the very choicest styles of the season. If the weather had not prevented the demand to such an extent that the jobbers and importers are awfully overstocked, it would never be your privilege to buy such choice, handsome stuffs at scarcely a fraction of their value.

5c. yard.

organdie lawns, lappet lawns, applique lawns—in the most beautiful color combinations imaginable and patterns that are so exquisitely pretty that you cannot fail to admire them; stuffs which we have sold for 121/c. a yard right up to the

71/2c. yard.

A lot of the most desirable and prettiest wash fabrics which have been put out on the market, in the very latest colorings and color combinations, in pinks, greens, lavenders, nav blues, light blues, &c., and enough of them to bewilder you almost-stuffs which we have sold as bargains up to 18c. a yard, will be put on

sale Monday at 91/2c. yard.

Another lot of such welllawn such as organdie francais, ajour organdie, organ die lisse, and many others, all the conceptions of the cleverest of foreign designers and weavers in Dresden, Persian and other new effects-stuffs which we have been selling for 20c. a yard,

121/2c. yard.

Here is the most remark-able offering of the sale: In the purchase was a lot of handsome silk-finished or gandles - those exquisitely sheer and lovely stuffs with printings, which look as though hand-painted — the cleverest conceptions of the cleverest French artists. The variety is unmatchable in this city, and no matter what your taste may be, we are certain that you can find something which will please you in this immense lot. These very same stuffs have sold all season for 25c.

a yard, and the purchase enables us to offer them for

1 Oc. yard. One hundred pieces of thoroughly shrunk skirt crash, which sells regularly for 12%c. and 15c. a yardwill be offered Monday, and go on sale Monday for

91/2c. yard.

Sale of white cotton stuffs. Be prepared to be offered values extraordinary, for they are

here in abundance-stuffs which seldom are sold under price-except by Goldenberg. 8-quarter French White Or-Medium-welt English Pi-

for 20c. a yard, will be of-

gandles — the 45c. quality wherever you go to be of-fered for a day at 30c. yard.

Fifty pieces of Sheer English India Linon, which is sold regularly for 15c. a yard, to be offered Monday

101/2c. yard.

Duck, which is really a bar-

fered for a day at

91/2c. yard.

98c. piece.

2 very special silk values.

You know that when Goldenberg's say they're bargains they really are. Goldenberg's never ask for your attention in the newspapers unless they've something unusual to-talk about.

22-inch plain bleck pongee silk-spiendidly cool for walsts; you certainly know what it sells for usually; but it is here Monday for 10c. yard:

27-inch plain black Japanese India silk is splendid for waists and dresses, and he of it is needed; to go Monday for 30c. yard.

Mattings were never so cheap.

Because we have honestly and legitimately won the bulk of the matting trade of the city-because we have used our capital to a very good advantage and bought immense quantities direct from native weavers and dealers and turned our purchases over to you at a slight advance of cost-and because those prices have been but half what the furniture stores have been getting and they've been losing their trade, we are condemned by furniture dealers and are said to have ruined the matting business of the city. But you like our prices, thousands of you have said so, and so long as you show appreciation we shall continue to sell mattings at the lowest prices that can possibly be quoted.

25 rolls heavy fancy China matting, such as the furniture stores sell regularly for 121/c. a yard, and call it a bargain-here

61/2c. yard.

mattings, fancy and white, with fancy figured patterns—which are sold by all furniture stores for 30c. and 35c. a pard-

15c. yard.

200 linen crash skirts, 50c. each.

Here is the greatest offering of the season-we have purchased two hundred ladies' linen crash dress skirts-splendidly made and with deep hems and you shall have them Monday for 50c. each.

GOLDENBERG'S, 926-928 7th--

is now looking around for new pieces to take over with him, and has about made up his mind to secure "The Physician," with which Charles Wyndham made such a success this season at the Criterion Theater. He is also thinking of adding "Th Princess and the Butterfly" to his reper

oire. Madam Patti has decided to give a concert at the Albert Hall, in place of the one at which, owing to indisposition, she was unable to appear a short time ago. The concert will take place next Tuesday, and will be Madam Patti's last appearance

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Meeting With a Gentle-Hearted Wo From the New York Sun.

"At the foot of the stairs in the front hall of a farmhouse one night," said the retired burglar, "I stumbled over some thing soft that turned out to be a feather bed. If I had had a grain of sense at all I should have suspicioned something from that, but I didn't. It looked as though it had been just tumbled down stairs, and left there to be carried off in the morn ing, and I let it go at that, and stepped into it and over it to the first step of the

stairs and on up.

It has been decided at the admiraity to build a new yacht for the queen, and the design has been submitted to and approved by her majesty. The new vessel, which will be built at the Pembroke dockyard, will, in general outline, resemble the great Atlantic liners. It will be 420 feet long, with only 50 feet beam, and be fitted with powerful engines so as to have a great speed. While no expense will be spared in order to make the vessel the finest of her class affost in ber decorations and fittings, she will closely resemble her majesty's present yacht, the Victoria and Merta, besides her appearance at Covent Garden last Thursday evening, on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was not the feather bed at the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of the gafa performance, will sing there again on Monday night in "Found." It was soft and squashy on the occasion of "Stepping up on the fourth step I kicked

somebody say from over the railing along the hall upstairs, and I said 'no, ma'am,' because it was a female voice, and I am always polite to the ladies; 'but would you mind telling me what's inside the one that came down?

"'Oh,' she said, 'It's the summer range, with the flatirons inside. Can you lift it off? Or shall I let the dog come down and help you?

off? Or shall I let the dog come down and help you?

"And with that I heard a dog scratching upstairs. I supposed it started him up to hear himself spoken of, and I judged from the sound of his claws on the carpet that he must have been about the size of a tiger, and of about the same kind of disposition.

"'No,' I says, 'I can get clear of it,' and I did, and stood up in the hall. You won't carry off the other one, will

"And hearing the dog still scratching upstairs, I said 'no, I wouldn't,' and didn't. The lady appeared to be gentlehearted enough, but I knew you couldn't trust the dog."

Treasure Trove. Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

Treasure trove interests everybody. Mr. Robinson tells of eleven crowns of gold, set with precious stones, found in 1858 by some Spanish peasants near Toledo. One of the rowns has the Gothic name of Suinthila who reigned from 621 to 631. Who buried